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Eighth Series. No. 2

Bulletin  
of  
Bates College



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BATES COLLEGE  
LEWISTON, MAINE

*Circular of Information*

Commencement, Wednesday, June 28, 1911

Fall Term Begins, Wednesday, September 20, 1911

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GEORGE C. CHASE, D.D., LL.D., President

The Bates College Bulletin is issued quarterly, in December, March, June, and September. Bulletin No. 1 takes the form of the regular College Catalogue. Bulletin No. 2 is usually a Circular of Information, giving an account of the most important events of the preceeding six months. Bulletin No. 3 emphasizes the plans for Commencement and the close of the college year; it often contains features similar to those found in the Circular of Information. The fourth Bulletin is the President's Report to the Board of Fellows and Overseers.

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## COLLEGE CALENDAR

June-September, 1911

- June 7—Ivy Day .....Wednesday  
June 15-23—Examination of College Classes.....Thursday-Friday  
June 25—Baccalaureate Exercises.....Sunday, 3.30 P.M.  
June 26-27—Examinations for Admission to College,  
Monday, Tuesday, 9.00 A.M., 2.00 P.M.  
June 26—Junior Exhibition.....Monday, 7.45 P.M.  
June 27—Annual Meeting of the Corporation.....Tuesday, 9.00 A.M.  
June 27—Class Day Exercises.....Tuesday, 2.30 P.M.  
June 27—Annual Meeting of the Alumni.....Tuesday, 4.00 P.M.  
June 27—Illumination of College Campus.....Tuesday, 7.45 P.M.  
June 28—Commencement.....Wednesday, 10.00 A.M.  
June 28—President's Reception to the Graduating Class,  
Wednesday, 8.00 P.M.  
September 18-19—Examinations for Admission to College,  
Monday, Tuesday, 9.00 A.M., 2.00 P.M.  
September 20—College Year Begins.....Wednesday  
November 15—Tuition due  
November 6-17—Sophomore Preliminary Declamations.....1.30 P.M.  
November 19—Prize Division.....2.00 P.M.  
Thanksgiving Recess, from 12 M., November 29, to 7.40 A.M., December 4.  
December 15—Christmas Vacation Begins.....Friday, 4.30 P.M.

## THE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT BATES

It was an inspiring sight in the Chapel Saturday morning, February 18, when one hundred and seventy-five delegates from three Maine colleges and ten preparatory schools met with the Bates College men to consider methods of Christian work among students. The occasion was the annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Maine. Meetings for the students were held at Bates College, while the delegates from the city associations gathered in the churches of Lewiston and Auburn. This Conference did for Christian work what the Athletic Meets do for athletics. There was a generous rivalry among the colleges to make the best showing in the various branches of Y. M. C. A. work, including Bible study, attendance at the association meetings, mission study classes, and methods of helping the Associations in preparatory schools, and the philanthropic work in social settlements and the like.

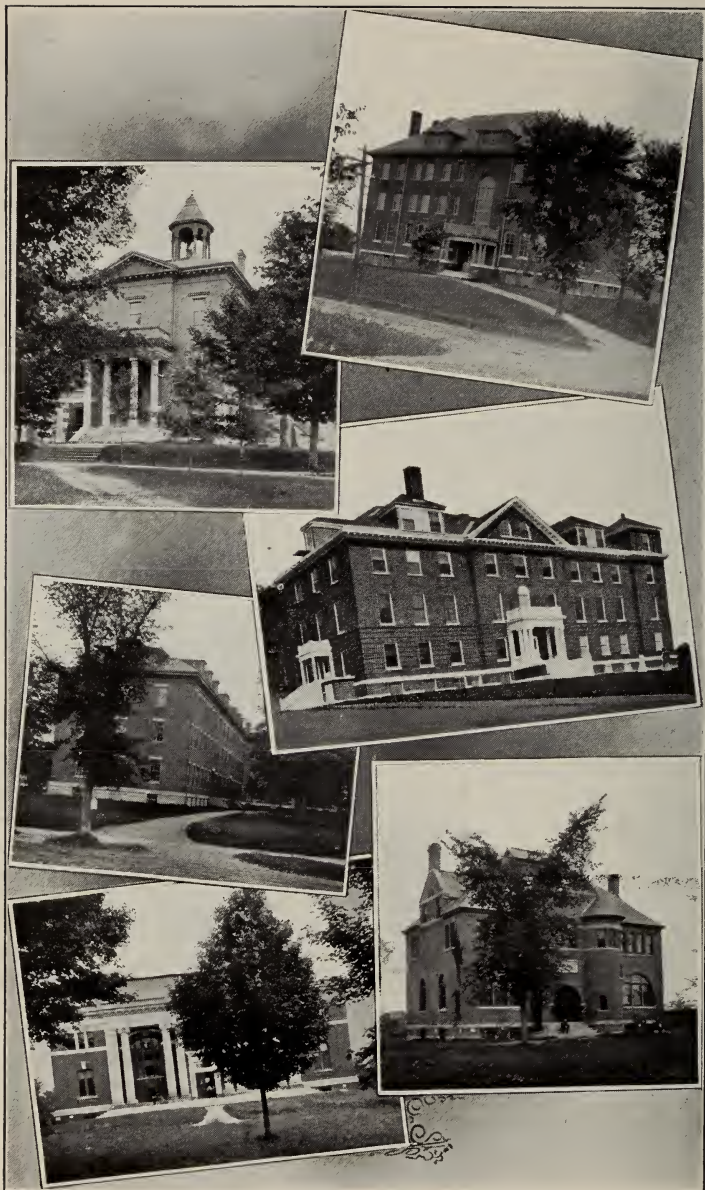
The students had the pleasure of hearing able Christian leaders, and the great privilege of prolonged conferences with these leaders during the two or three days of the convention. There were three college presidents and two presidents of theological seminaries in attendance. William Knowles Cooper of Washington, Charles R. Towson of New York, J. W. Pontius of New York, Thornton B. Penfield and Neil McMillan were among the other strong men who guided the convention. The great banquet, the addresses by Presidents Aley, Hyde, Chase, Fitch, and Beach, the conference on Bible Study, the talks on Northfield, the conference of the faculty delegates from four colleges, the luncheon for those planning to do special Christian work after graduation, the exhibit of Y. M. C. A. literature in Libbey Forum—all together have given our Christian work at Bates a great uplift.

We were glad to have Libbey Forum. Its large hall and four society rooms made a fine center for the social as well as the religious side of the convention. It is expected that several new lines of work and new methods in the college associations will result from the Conference. Four college men have written the following brief reports of four phases of the program.

### Hospitality

The 175 visiting delegates, arriving in the afternoon of Friday, February 17th, were met at the trains by Bates students and escorted to the Registration Office in Libbey Forum on the Bates Campus.





A Group of College Buildings



About seventy-five of the student delegates were lodged on the campus as guests in the rooms of Bates men, while the others were entertained hospitably in the homes of Lewiston church people. In some cases, full entertainment was offered by the townspeople, while in other instances, the delegates lodging outside the campus took some, or all, of their meals with the Bates students. Almost all of the visiting students were boarded at the large, newly arranged dining-room of the Science Hall Club. Of course, everybody attended the Convention Banquet Friday evening, and then, from Saturday morning until the departure of the visitors on Monday, nearly 200 students, most of whom were delegates to the Conference, were very comfortably served at Science Hall. Although only 100 could be seated at once, the larger number were easily accommodated by prolonged meal hours at which an unusually large corps of waiters were on duty. Those who had to wait their turn at the dining tables found comfortable chairs in the Reception Room. About twenty of the visiting students were entertained at the other student dining clubs on Wood Street, near the campus.

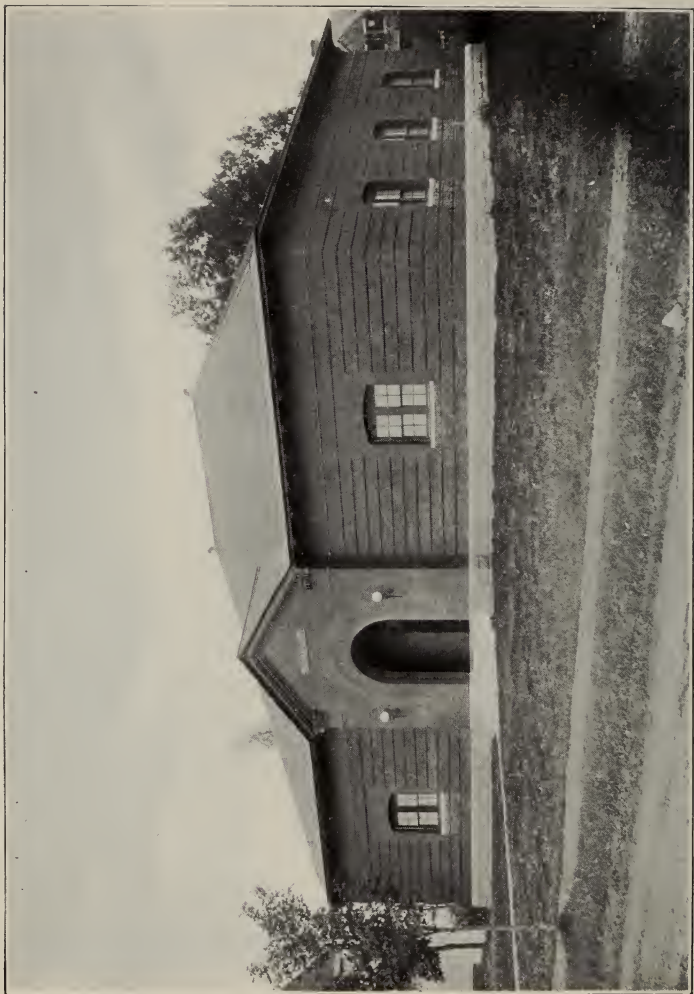
The 22 Faculty delegates were received as guests by the Bates Faculty, this making the Conference as pleasant as possible for the visiting teachers.

As the reception and entertainment of the delegates had been carefully planned before the arrival of our guests, everything in this department worked smoothly during the Convention. The Bates students made many pleasant acquaintances among their guests, and these, in turn, very gratefully acknowledged that they had enjoyed their sojourn on our campus.

H. H. LOWRY, '12.

### The Banquet.

That "It is always good weather when good fellows get together" was well demonstrated on Friday evening, February 17th, when more than three hundred representatives of four colleges and ten preparatory schools sat down to the banquet provided by the Bates College Young Men's Christian Association in the vestry of the Pine Street Congregational Church. Just as soon as they were seated, the respective delegations began to give their school yells, the "B-o-w-d-o-i-n Rah!" the "Ba-Rah-Rah!" the long Co—o—olby!" and the snappy "M-a-i-n-e!" made the very dishes rattle; and no less lusty were the voices that followed. For "prep" school cheers of all sorts and descriptions rolled out in a volume of sound that put to shame some of the college yells. Some of the voices didn't



Libbey Forum

harmonize, perhaps; but all were happy and hilarious. The banquet itself was quite an attraction, but there was no boy so hungry that he couldn't leap to his feet, now and then, and join his schoolmates in a cheer.

Then the college boys responded to a call for songs by Toastmaster Cooper, with "Alma Mater Batesina," "Bowdoin Beata," and others equally well known. Here again harmony gave way to enthusiasm, and applause was never lacking from a sympathetic audience.

After the Bates Glee Club had rendered several very pleasing selections, the speakers of the evening were called upon. Among them were two college presidents, the mayor of Auburn, and a football captain. The latter struck the keynote of the Y. M. C. A. work among Maine colleges, and revealed a personal characteristic in his opening words when he said, "We never were known to quit."

Then there were more yells, more selections by the Glee Club, more college songs, till the delegates sought their lodgings, filled with the buoyant enthusiasm and genuine good-fellowship which is found where strong men meet.

W. J. GRAHAM, '11.

### The Bible Study Conference.

Bible study in the Maine colleges was one of the most important subjects before the delegates. Mr. Neil McMillan conducted the discussion of this subject in Libbey Forum on Saturday morning. Six men representing Bowdoin, Colby, Maine, and Bates read papers, which were fully discussed by the members of the Conference, including such experts as President Fitch of Andover Seminary, President Beach of Bangor Seminary, Mr. McMillan and others.

The Normal Class at Colby this year was conducted by President Roberts who gave general help and inspiration to the leaders of the groups. He did not go into the details of the lessons but left that to the genius of the leaders. The class was deemed necessary to the success of Bible study in the college.

A most interesting experiment recently tried at the University of Maine was the carrying of the Bible classes into the Fraternity houses. Each of the Fraternities had a large class conducted by a member of the Faculty. One class was composed largely of Jews and other non-Christians and was conducted by the President of the University.

The Bible-study groups at Bowdoin College hold their meetings during the period before Chapel on Sunday afternoon. The discussions often be-

come so animated that the sessions have to cease abruptly in order for the members to reach Chapel on time. It was noted that Bowdoin had fifteen such groups in which a large proportion of the students were enrolled for Bible study.

The new plan at Bates College this year was to have large classes led by Faculty men. They were so successful that the leaders of the Christian Association at Bates were inclined to try the same plan again. One of the classes, composed of Seniors and Juniors studied the teachings of Jesus with special reference to present day social questions. This class was in charge of Mr. Stanley R. Oldham, the new instructor in English, who has had also fine training in the methods and the spirit of the Y. M. C. A. Nearly one hundred Sophomores and Freshmen enrolled in the class for the study of Psalms. The attendance was very large for the ten nights and the results were gratifying to the officers of the Associations.

It should be noted that these voluntary classes were additional to the regular curriculum courses in the Department of Biblical Literature at Bates. During the current year seven different courses were given. Usually twelve or more courses are given each year, but during the present year Professor Anthony is absent on a tour in China and India, so that his classes are not held. There is large opportunity for a comprehensive study of the Bible at Bates.

At the close of this profitable conference the delegates of the four colleges pledged themselves to increase the enrolment in the Bible classes for the coming year.

H. C. ROBERTSON, '11.

### **The Religious Tone of the Conference.**

During the meetings of the Conference there was present a deep, sane, religious tone. It was not that of a body of men overcharged with religious emotion, but of those who had come together to discuss for practical results those things which make for high ideals and the uplift of young men in a spiritual way. Under the inspiration of the words of able speakers men felt an awakening to the true value of social service. They realized, perhaps as never before, that plain human duty is centered in social necessities, and that real success in life is measured not so much by material prosperity as by usefulness to one another. Such was the service of Christ for the world, and must be the ideal of those who would serve Him best. This spirit permeated the meetings of the Conference and will continue to be felt for weeks to come in the colleges and preparatory schools throughout the State.

H. F. TURNER, '11.

**MR. CARNEGIE'S SECOND SUBSCRIPTION.**

On January 8, 1908, in response to an appeal by President Chase, Mr. Andrew Carnegie subscribed \$50,000 for the erection of a new Science Building at Bates. He conditioned his gift upon the raising by the friends of Bates of \$50,000 to be held as a College Science Fund.

Only a little more than one year before—on Christmas Day, 1906—Bates had received from the philanthropist his first gift of \$50,000. This generous contribution had been conditioned upon the raising of \$100,000 by the graduates and friends of the College. The condition was met in about thirteen months, the graduates subscribing generously. The result would not have been obtained in so short a time without several large contributions by friends who knew Bates only by her good works. The largest of these were \$50,000 by Mr. Bartlett Doe, of San Francisco, and \$10,000 by Mr. Clement S. Houghton, of Boston. The graduates of Bates then living numbered about 1,000—a large percentage of this number only recently out of college and scarcely started in their life work. Under the circumstances, their response was magnificent.

The second appeal to their loyalty, coming so soon after the first, found them ill prepared for large and prompt subscriptions. Further, the general financial depression, from which even now our country has scarcely recovered, was rapidly drying up the usual sources of benevolence. Hence the struggle to secure the second conditional subscription has been far more prolonged and more intense than that required for the first.

Moreover, the energies of the President were for some time diverted from this effort by the demand for a Central Heating Plant for the College and the necessity of developing in the people of Maine and their Legislators an appreciation of the service of Bates to the cause of education in their State. This happy result was gained, and in 1909 \$45,000 were appropriated by the Legislature of Maine for the needed Central Heating Plant.

Yet, in spite of serious hindrances, generous friends true and tried, had reduced at the beginning of 1911 the amount still needed to secure Mr. Carnegie's aid to some \$15,000.

On January 17-19, President Chase was in attendance as a delegate at the Annual Meeting, held in New York, of the National Civic Federation. He felt that, if possible, he must find before leaving the city an opportunity to secure a part of the needed amount. On Monday, January 21, he was free to begin his effort. A son of Maine, for years a successful business man in New York, gave him a check for \$1,000, on the condition that





Campus From Science Hall

unless \$3,000 additional should be subscribed before the President should leave the city, the check should be returned. As the President could not remain later than the following Thursday evening, and as he had not the slightest clue to the means by which he could find the needed sum, strenuous and incessant effort must fill every waking moment of his limited time. Earnest letters and personal appeals, wherever he could find a hearing, had yielded up to Wednesday noon no return. Then another Maine man, engaged in business in New York, and just returned to that city, promised \$500 of the required amount. After repeated calls at the office of a friend, at 5 P.M., Wednesday, the President found him just returned from a business tour. Although he had never seen Eates, this man had come to believe intensely in her usefulness. With scarcely a moment to spare before leaving his office, he gave the President a note of introduction to a benevolent gentleman of wealth and advised him to present the letter at once. Hastening to the gentleman's house, the President was seated in the back parlor while a servant went in search of the needed man. After a few minutes the latter was reported not in the house. The President was just leaving the room when he heard behind him a kindly voice calling: "You were looking for some one, won't you tell me about it?" Turning, he saw facing him an elderly lady whose voice, features, and bearing bespoke consecration to all things good. She heard his statement about Bates and his immediate effort, added \$500 toward the needed amount, and quickly wrote a letter of introduction to a gentleman who might help him to meet a generous woman of wealth. He hastened away with his letter, and, on presenting it, was told that heavy obligations assumed made it impracticable for his friend to give any aid to Bates. The appeal was heard, however, with sympathetic interest. Returning to his hotel, the President was recalling the remarkable kindness of the gentle lady who had come to his aid, when at 10 P.M., his telephone rang, and a cheerful voice said, "I am ———. My wife chanced to hear what you told me about Eates and your effort, and she wished me to state the case to Mrs. ——— whose interest you wished to secure. She will give \$1,000 of the amount needed, and will send the money to you at Lewiston. I have learned your hotel from Mrs. ———, and have just now been able to call you up." The President slept little that night, gratitude and perplexity claiming his thoughts about equally.

Thursday was a day of such urgent haste and continuous strain as to forbid stopping work even to eat. 5 P.M. drew near, and the needed \$1,000 was still lacking. The President returned to his hotel with but one hope—a faint one—left,—his letters may have brought the needed aid.



A letter was handed him. The envelope bore the name of a man to whom he had written. It contained a card on which was engraved "Mr. ——— cannot contribute to the cause presented to him."

The President turned to take the check for \$1,000 to the man that had given it on condition that it should bring \$3,000 additional. He was halted by the clerk calling, "Here is a telephone message for you." It read, "Call up ——— before 5 o'clock." (It was then 4.55.) He hastened to his room-telephone, and, making the call, got this answer: "If you have not returned that check, keep it. Mrs. ——— authorizes me to tell you that she will give the last \$5,000 required to secure Mr. Carnegie's subscriptions. You will receive at Lewiston a letter to that effect."

Mrs. ——— had thus generously replied to a letter of the President which he had carried to her house about twenty-four hours before. The eagerly sought \$4,000 had become \$8,000. The President hastened to the Grand Central Station, and taking the first train for Boston arrived there Friday morning. He went with a deeper sense of the directing care of Providence than he had ever before experienced.

In Boston he found that previous efforts had borne fruit, and on Saturday he returned to Maine with the long awaited result practically assured. Mr. Carnegie's \$50,000 will be ready for the Bates Treasury as soon as the President shall assure him that the subscriptions aggregating the \$50,000 required by him have been paid.

It is anticipated that work upon the new Science Building will begin early next month.

### Equipment in Biology.

The new Carnegie Science Hall will provide commodious and convenient accommodations for three departments, Physics, Physiology and Hygiene, and Biology. The plans of that portion of the building which is to be occupied by the Physics Department are explained in a following article by Professor Whitehorne.

The Department of Physiology and Hygiene is equipped, for the first time in its history, with an independent set of rooms. This equipment includes ample facilities for laboratory and recitation work. The laboratory, accommodating fifty or more students, will contain all the necessary equipment for carrying on anatomical and experimental work. The recitation room is to be furnished with sixty-four fixed chairs. A supply room, opening out of the recitation room, is provided for keeping demonstration and lecture material and apparatus, such as skeletons, dissections, charts, models, etc.

Since its establishment as a distinct department, in the fall of 1902, the Biological Department has been conducting its work in rooms upon the third floor of what was once the Nichols Latin School Building. These accommodations have proved insufficient; and for several years now, those interested in the department have anxiously awaited the time when it could be moved into new quarters.



**Present Science Hall**

In the new building we feel that the department will have accommodations well adapted to its work. Upon the first floor there are to be five rooms, not including a ladies' toilet and supply rooms,—recitation room, large general laboratory, laboratory for histology and general microscopy, library, and the instructor's office and private laboratory.

The recitation room, like all recitation rooms in the building, is to be twenty feet by thirty feet in its floor dimensions. The seating section is to be furnished with sixty-four fixed chairs, each supplied with rest for notebook. The seats will be arranged in eight rows. Beginning with the third

seat from the front each row will be raised four inches above the seats immediately in front. A center walk of three feet in width divides the seating section. The lantern will be placed in the centre walk near the back of the room. This room is to be used for all recitations and lectures in botany and zoology; and will be equipped with large blackboard, chart rack and curtain for lantern pictures.

The general laboratory will be used for the courses in vertebrate and invertebrate zoology. The floor space of this room is twenty-six feet by forty-one feet, and accommodates forty students at ten dissecting tables. Other equipment of this laboratory includes special tables for injecting blood-systems, large tank sink, toilet sink, wall cabinet for microscopes and other instruments, electricity and gas for lighting and experimental purposes. A supply room is associated with this laboratory.

The laboratory for histology and general microscopy is to be a room twenty feet by thirty-six feet, accommodating twenty or more students. Our equipment of microscopes, microtomes, paraffin baths, drying ovens, incubator, large tank, sink for aquaria and cultures, chemicals, stains, etc., are well provided for in this room. The windows face the north, thus furnishing the best light for microscopic work.

The separate room for our departmental library will be much appreciated by all using the same. The library already numbers several hundred books.

The instructor's office and private laboratory, where a little investigation work can be carried on without danger of the same being disturbed by irresponsible people, is an added feature of equipment of no little moment.

The herbarium room and laboratory for the botanical courses are on the third floor. The dimensions of the botany laboratory, twenty by forty feet, afford ample accommodations for the large classes in the elementary courses.

The herbarium room is furnished with excellent wall cabinets for preserving the collections of plants, and with tables for consulting and comparing specimens.

Also upon the third floor, we are to have a museum room, thirty-six by forty-one feet. This is an entirely new feature, and adds to our equipment something that we have felt the need of for a long time. Let all our friends take notice that we are to have a place in which to preserve museum specimens.

We plan to extend the walls of the building six feet above the roof, and to cover nearly one-half of the surface of the main roof. In this

enclosed portion we are to have two large rooms, thirty-six feet by twenty feet each. One room is to be used as an experimental breeding room. In the other will be kept our general supply of live animals—as cats, rabbits, pigeons, guinea pigs, mice, frogs, salamanders, etc. Each room will be supplied with running water in the form of brooks and pools. The idea of having accommodations for animals upon the roof is taken from the new medical buildings at Harvard. By this arrangement one secures a very healthful condition for the animals, and also the very great advantage of not having the odor that is always present where animals are confined, circulating through the building, as is the case where animals are kept in the basement.

The shape of the earth's surface on the lot where this new building is to stand, together with the fact that the first floor is to be several feet above the surface of ground at the point of the main entrance, will provide us with a basement practically equal to any floor in the building, so far as light and air art concerned.

In addition to the accommodations assigned to the Departments of Physics and Physiology, we are to have in the basement the following:

A taxidermy and tool rooms, dark room, sterilizing room, general supply room, receiving and unpacking room, and men's toilet. These are all good sized rooms and their uses and advantages need no explanation, unless perhaps in the case of the taxidermy and tool room. This room provides the Biological Department with a shop, and it will be equipped with such mechanical tools as are required for the construction of apparatus, etc. Further, it will be supplied with equipment of all kinds of Taxidermy work. This will doubtless be one of the most used rooms in the building; for throughout the year, instructors and students are engaged in some kind of taxidermy work,—preparations of skeletons, birdskins, mammal skins, and museum specimens of one kind or another.

The establishment of this new Carnegie Science Hall at Bates means much to the departments involved. While it is true that the plan of the courses of instruction will remain about the same, yet the added convenience and increased equipment, will enable us to do more work, as well as some new kinds of work.

The regular courses of the department are briefly outlined as follows:

**Botany I.** Morphology, Physiology and Ecology of the Spermatophytes. This course is given during the second half year; and while scheduled primarily for the Freshmen, students of other classes are admitted. Two hours in laboratory work and two hours in recitation work are required each week. Special emphasis is placed upon the training in laboratory

methods, and this course should be taken by any student who contemplates doing other work in the department.

**Botany II.** Morphology, Ecology and General Classification of the Plant Kingdom.

The work of the course comprises recitations, lectures and laboratory exercises. A study is made of the principles upon which modern classification is based. Type specimens representing the various groups and subdivisions of the vegetable kingdom are studied with respect to their distinctive characteristics, structure, etc., together with a consideration of the inter-relations of the groups. In the laboratory the student studies and sketches most of the specimens taken up in recitations.

Field work constitutes an important part of this course. Trips are taken into the surrounding country for the purpose of collecting and studying the plants in their natural environment. This field work is especially helpful in fixing in the student's mind the general classification of the plant kingdom.

It is the aim of the course to give the student a knowledge of what organisms are included in the plant kingdom and how these same organisms are grouped in a general classification.

**Botany II.** is given on alternate years with **Botany I.**

**Zoology I. II. and III.** General principles of Zoology; and Morphology, Ecology and General Classification of Invertebrate Animals. Instruction is given by recitations and laboratory work. These courses aim to teach first, the general principles of the subject, its history and subdivision, the structure, development and functions of cells, tissues and organs, general embryology, etc.; second, the outlining of the principal groups of the animal kingdom, studying their ecology and morphology. The laboratory work is confined to representatives of the chief groups of invertebrates. Typical forms are studied microscopically or dissected, and careful drawings with descriptive notes must accompany the laboratory work.

Beginning in the fall of the Sophomore year these courses upon invertebrate animals extend to the middle of the Junior year.

**Zoology IV., V. and VI.** Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. Instruction in this course is given chiefly by laboratory exercises and lectures. Type representatives of the different classes of Vertebrata are very thoroughly dissected and studied in a comparative way, from the lower forms to the higher. All observations and records are kept by means of drawings and notes. The course is intended especially for



those who are particularly interested in biological science, or who intend the future study of anatomy and medicine.

The work upon vertebrates begins with the second half-year of Junior year and continues to the end of Senior year.

**Zoology VII. and VIII.** Microscopic Technique and Histology. In these courses instruction is given by lectures, recitations and laboratory work. A study is made of the parts and use of the compound microscope, together with laboratory work upon the more essential methods of investigation. This involves practical work upon an invertebrate animal and the different tissues of vertebrates. The student experiments with the important methods of fixing, hardening, staining, dehydrating, clearing, imbedding, sectioning and mounting objects for microscopic study.

Further, the student is introduced to the general subject of animal histology, by a careful study of the above preparations.

These courses extend throughout the year and are open to Seniors.

### **Equipment of the Physical Laboratory.**

The erection of the new science hall will enable the Department of Physics to make laboratory work a more important feature of its courses than at present.

Two large laboratories will be provided for undergraduate work. One, for thirty students, will be used by Freshmen and Sophomores, the other, about half the size, for more advanced classes. Both laboratories will be well lighted and furnished with gas and electricity for experimental purposes. The laboratory fittings will be of approved patterns used in first-class institutions.

The lecture room will have a modern type lecture table, supplied with water, gas, and various kinds of electric currents, enabling a wide range of experiments illustrating physical phenomena to be performed. A high class projection apparatus will be installed, whereby transparent slides, opaque objects, and numerous physical experiments may be projected upon the screen. Seats will be provided for about sixty students.

The apparatus cabinet is well furnished for student laboratory work, and it is expected that the considerable additions which will be made in the near future will bring it to a high state of efficiency. The Department is especially well equipped for work along electrical and optical lines, while other branches have not been overlooked.



Alternating current for electrical experiments is furnished from the city mains at 116 volts, 60 cycles. A motor-generator set and auxiliary storage battery supply direct current which can be adjusted by steps of 2 volts from 2 volts to 66 volts. In addition, by means of a 2 to 1 transformer, alternating current of 58 or 232 volts can be obtained. A 100 volt direct current generator and a small ringing machine of 19 cycles complete the generating outfit. About a hundred primary and small storage batteries are available for operating electrical measuring instruments. For the measurements of electrical currents there are three high grade ammeters and a Siemens' electro-dynamometer; for measurement of voltage, three high grade voltmeters and a Wolff Potentiometer of great precision. This last can be used as a Wheatstone bridge for extremely accurate determinations of resistance. In addition to this instrument, the Department possesses a number of box bridges and slide wire bridges for measuring resistance, and a high grade Carey Foster bridge for the comparison of standard resistances. Five high grade reflecting galvanometers and a number of pointer galvanometers serve for the detection of minute currents. In addition the cabinet contains standards of resistance, electromotive force, capacity, etc., a recording watt-hour meter, a number of resistance boxes, rheostats, magnetometers, and the usual auxiliary apparatus, so that practically all important electrical measurements can be made.

A first class induction coil, giving a ten-inch spark, with an outfit of auxiliary apparatus, enables high tension experiments to be performed, a number of vacuum and X-ray tubes makes it possible to show the phenomena of the conduction of electricity through gases.

For work in optics the Department has a large optical bench of high quality made by Max Kohl. This is furnished with a bi-prism, Fresnel ocular micrometer, micrometer slit, diffraction gratings, and a large number of slides so that numerous diffraction and interference phenomena may be observed. A large Nicol prism, suitable for a polarizer, and several smaller prisms, for analysers, enable the bench to be used for projection with polarized light, while a large quintuple Amici prism makes it possible to use the bench for the projection of spectra.

For the study of spectra the cabinet contains a spectroscope of high power, a high grade spectrometer, which may be used as a goniometer, and a large quartz spectrograph for photographing the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. A vacuum tube fitted with a quartz lens and an absorption tube with quartz plates serve as auxiliary apparatus to the spectrograph. The former is useful in making photographs of the spec-

trum of gases at any pressure, the latter in making photographs of the absorption spectra of liquids.

For ordinary photographic work, the construction of lantern slides, making enlargements, etc., the Department is furnished with a high grade camera with a full line of accessories.

Students intending to pursue graduate work at Technical or Engineering schools may begin the study of Physics the second semester of the Freshman year and continue the subject until graduation. Laboratory work will constitute about thirty per cent. of the course. The experiments are designed to give the student a comprehensive view of the fundamental laws of Physics, to train him in making tests of commercial importance, and to permit him to gain some familiarity with instruments of precision. The lecture-room part of the work is largely devoted to the solution and explanation of numerous practical problems in order to lay a good foundation for graduate work in Applied Mechanics and Engineering branches. In the Junior and Senior years, courses are offered in the Elements of Electrical Engineering both Direct and Alternating Currents: taking up the construction and operation of commercial electrical apparatus.

The course designed for students intending to take the A.B. degree and teach physics in a High School is decidedly less technical and will give a comprehensive view of General Physics. The laboratory work for these students will include experiments using apparatus of the same general class which they will be compelled to use in most High Schools.

## TWO NOTABLE LECTURES.

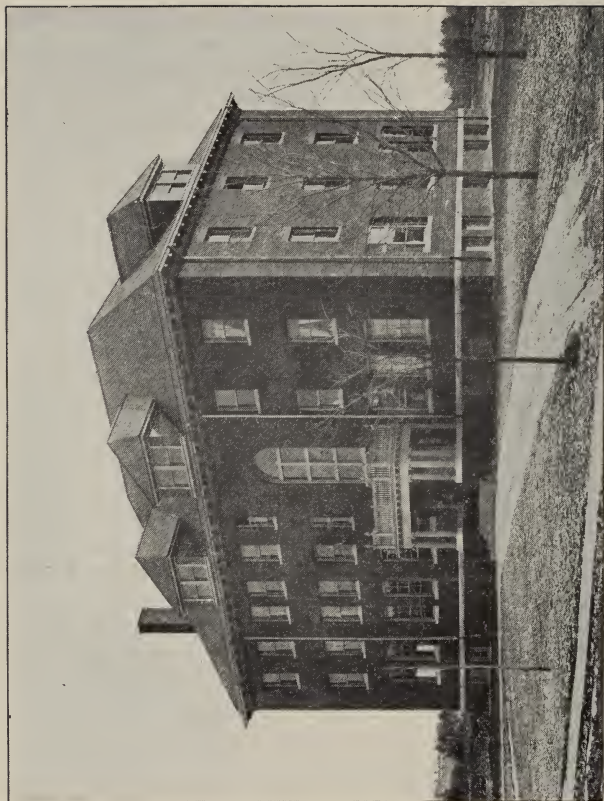
Since the endowment by a generous giver of the George Colby Chase lecture fund, Bates students have been privileged to hear some of the ablest platform orators of our day. Certainly the two lectures given this year have been among the very best ever heard in Lewiston. The first of these was by Rev. Charles F. Aked, D.D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York. Dr. Aked was already known to our students; for two years ago he lectured before them in the same course. Mindful of his impressiveness and eloquence on that occasion, an enthusiastic audience, comprising not only the student body, but the teachers in the public schools, nearly all the clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn, and many representative citizens, almost completely filled the Main Street Church on the evening of January 23. The subject announced for the lecture—"The Strongest Man on Earth"—excited eager speculation. Some anticipated that Samson would be the hero, others, Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Aked began his address by a characterization of the dramatist Ibsen, whom he described as a modern Socrates, who by his earnest questioning puts to the test the ideas and practices of modern life. In Dr. Stockman, the hero of Ibsen's drama "An Enemy of the People," Dr. Aked found the personality from whom his lecture takes its title. Giving a clear and interesting outline of this drama, he showed how Dr. Stockman, in performing what seems to him a perfectly plain duty, and revealing conditions that menace the health of his townsmen, incurs their hatred, and is finally driven from their city with insults and execrations. As he prepares to depart from his home, which has been wrecked by the angry mob, he says to his wife, "I have discovered that I am the strongest man in the world; for the strongest man in the world is the man who dares stand alone." Dr. Aked proceeded to amplify and illustrate this truth by vivid examples from history, and showed how again and again some one strong man has come forward, attacked the prevailing errors of his time, and brought men face to face with realities. He pictured Martin Luther, defying men and devils, Oliver Cromwell, re-making England, John Wesley, persecuted by the established church of his day, and humorously commending the clergymen who listened to him on one occasion and "behaved as decently as if they had been colliers." So in the development of science. From time to time some bold man must dare stand alone and do what theorists have proved to be impossible. So in religion. Truths must be restated from age to age, for the forms that have been vital to one generation gradually become empty and even false. Such a re-birth of religious truth was the

Reformation. Such another re-birth is needed now, and the churches are waiting for the man who shall be its messenger.

Turning to another aspect of Ibsen's play, Dr. Aked showed how it is a challenge to democracy, a questioning of the ability of the people to rule wisely and well. Can democracy meet this challenge? It will depend on how far the good and wise minority guide and inspire the majority.

From beginning to end the audience listened with eager attention. They were sorry when the lecturer broke off—for he could not be said to finish—his address, and startled to realize how the time had flown. Every moment Dr. Aked kept his hearers' minds at work, and he hurried them on from one thought to another. He possesses not only keen and stimulating intellect and remarkable mastery of words; but an unflagging vigor and enthusiasm in utterance. It was inspiring to hear the swing and the fiery energy with which he repeated Browning's "Lost Leader," and the spirit with which he delivered a parody (his own composition, we suspect) of Burns' "A Man's a Man for a' that." Gleams of humor and flashes of wit played constantly across the serious thought, while the speaker's virile and genial personality, and his pleasant voice with its touch of North of England accent, helped to complete the charm.

On the evening of March 2, an audience almost equally large, greeted Dr. Edward A. Steiner, the second lecturer in the course this year. Dr. Steiner's subject was "The New Immigrants and the New Problems"—an appropriate subject, for the lecturer himself first came to this country as an immigrant, and worked his way up from laboring in Pennsylvania coal mines to his present position as Professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. Many in the audience had read Dr. Steiner's books or his articles in current periodicals vividly depicting life in eastern Europe and the influence of returned immigrants upon their home people, and were eager to meet the author face to face. They were not disappointed in their anticipation of him, for they beheld a man whose features betokened intellectual power, and shone as well with generous human interest and lively humor. The speaker at once put himself on good terms with his hearers by relating an amusing experience which befell him at a dinner party in Russia, concluding the anecdote by saying that, in the words of a Russian at that party who prided himself on his book-learned English, he was "enthused to make their connection." Before discussing the problems of the new immigration, Dr. Steiner reviewed the earlier streams of immigration to this country, and showed how the early comers caused no serious problems because they were allied to the existing population in race or language, and shared to a greater or less degree the ideals of our



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people, so that they readily became merged in the body of the nation. The newer immigration—that of the last thirty years—seems more alien to us in race, language, and ideals; and at first sight appears likely to cause grave economic and social problems. Dr. Steiner showed how the economic evils, however, are either only apparent or else work out their own remedy in time. The money that is carried from the country by immigrants is only a fraction of the sum spent abroad by wealthy tourists. And even if they do carry home their savings, they leave far more than an equivalent in the work they have done, often at the expense of their health and vitality. A pathetic picture was painted of a shipload of returning immigrants—maimed, disabled, and emaciated from their years of toil under unfavorable conditions. The low standards of living for which immigrants are blamed are due mainly to the fact that so large a proportion of them are young men, isolated from home influences, intent upon saving money as rapidly as possible. When they are able to marry and establish homes, Dr. Steiner showed how their standards always rise, until they reach the level of those of their American neighbors. Finally, the lecturer showed how under proper environment, and when met with encouragement and sympathy, our new immigrants become devoted to the best American ideals, and prove loyal and patriotic. Very earnestly he impressed upon his hearers the importance of bringing to the immigrants the best that our country has to offer them.

Dr. Steiner's address was illuminated by apt and effective stories and incidents out of his rich and varied experience among immigrants in this country and in the numerous trips to Europe in which he has sought out the homes from which they come. The lecture overflowed with humor, and again and again the audience were convulsed with laughter. Equally noticeable was Dr. Steiner's love for the plain people, his broad, kindly sympathy for all men, especially for the poor and misunderstood.

It is earnestly to be hoped that both Dr. Aked and Dr. Steiner will visit us again.



### THE BATES ROUND TABLE.

The College organization to which the members of the faculty and their families belong is known as the Bates Round Table; the members of the College Executive Board and their families also belong to this organization.

The primary purpose of the Round Table is to furnish an opportunity for exchange of thought which shall be instructive and uplifting; the value of the social contact is not ignored but is considered of secondary importance. While it is customary at the meetings of the Round Table for each speaker to bring the results of his own study and laboratory; yet, in accordance with the traditional notion as regards the "Round Table," the tendency is to avoid the presentation of matters so technical as to preclude the possibility of a somewhat general discussion. The meetings are held fortnightly from October until May.

For the past few years it has been the pleasure of the Round Table to hold an open meeting in mid-winter. While such a meeting is relatively of small importance in bringing the collegiate and civic communities together, it still has its advantage; and many members of the Round Table take pleasure in inviting as guests those who for various reasons are less likely to be acquainted with the immediate College circle. The heartiness with which such invitations are accepted gives abundant evidence that cordial relations with the College are highly prized.

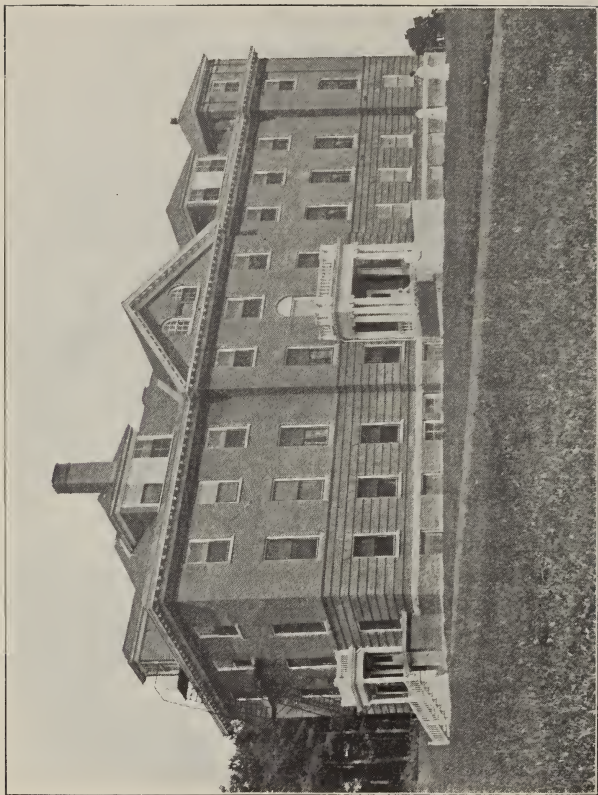
The Guests' Night observed on Friday evening, February 24, was a typical one, and of sufficient interest to warrant a brief account in the College Bulletin.

The Round Table is fortunate in having an ideal place in which one hundred and fifty or more of its guests and friends can be entertained with ease and comfort. The Fisk Reception Room in Rand Hall is by common consent splendidly adapted for such an occasion. Strangers seeing it for the first time compliment the taste, dignity, and excellence of its appointments; friends who have often gathered within its walls do not tire of the comfort, simplicity, and homelikeness of its furnishings.

On the evening of February 24 the receiving line consisted of President George C. Chase, Professor and Mrs. Lyman G. Jordan, and Honorable and Mrs. Henry W. Oakes. Until 8.30 o'clock the members of the Round Table and their guests enjoyed a very informal social hour. Among the guests were members of the local clergy, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and teachers in the public schools; a representative company, willing to devote an evening to such things as minister to the intellectual life.

The meeting was called to order by Honorable Wilbur H. Judkins, a graduate of Bates in the Class of 1880. In well chosen words he introduced as the first speaker of the evening Professor A. N. Leonard, of the Department of German. Professor Leonard had decided to bring to the attention of his audience the greatest literary genius in the history of Germany, Goethe; and, in order that the speaker's efforts might find a quick and generous response in the minds of his audience, he had chosen to present some phases of "Goethe's Influence on Byron." After the briefest details as to the biography of the two men, comment was made on the esteem in which each of the two poets held the other, and some light was thrown on Byron's limited knowledge of German. The speaker assumed that Goethe's Faust had been of paramount influence on many of Byron's most important poems, and showed in detail six or seven of the prominent motives in Faust as they reappear in Byron's longer poems. A somewhat detailed outline of Byron's Manfred was introduced, showing elements of striking similarity in the setting of the two poems, and in the introduction of certain characters, Faust and Manfred. In conclusion, Professor Leonard summarized the points he had attempted to make, and recalled the very evident two-fold influence of Faust on Byron.

The above formal address, which had occupied forty-five minutes, was followed by a less formal "discussion," in which, in ten-minute addresses, three members of the faculty considered various phases of Goethe's influence. Professor Fred E. Pomeroy, of the Department of Biology, paid a fitting tribute to the versatility of Goethe as a scientist; a versatility remarkable no more for its extensity than for its intensity. In the departments of botany, zoology, and geology, Goethe was a prominent investigator and made discoveries of great moment. To him we owe the theory that all plants have developed by gradual changes from the common ancestry; that all parts of the blossom are but modifications of the leaf. To him we owe the discovery of the pre-maxillary bone in man. Goethe was one of the few famous comparative anatomists of his time, and was one of the scientists to anticipate Darwin in the latter's theory of evolution. Dr. H. H. Britan, of the Department of Philosophy, discussed briefly "Goethe's Contribution to Philosophy." The speaker claimed that Goethe was interested in philosophy so deeply that at times he even neglected his literary work; but although Goethe was a profound thinker he did not, like Leibnitz or Kant, advance philosophic thought. The strangest feature in Goethe's philosophic activity is that he was so deeply influenced by the cold, unpoetical, and forbidding system of Spinoza, the pantheist. Goethe's contribution to philosophy consisted mainly in taking Spinoza's theory that



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"all is God" and interpreting it so that it lost its harshness, satisfied the poetic mind, and won over its bitterest enemies. It was this vision of God in nature, in every flower, in every star, as a direct expression of His being, that won the enthusiasm of Goethe, of Coleridge, of Wordsworth, and of Tennyson. Mr. Harold B. Stanton, of the Department of French, was the last speaker, and he discussed the interpretation of "Faust in Music." Were it not for Goethe's Faust the inspiration for not a little of the world's best music would be lacking. Mr. Stanton noted that there are no less than thirty musical settings to Faust, and of these the interpretations by Boito, Gounod, Wagner, Rubenstein, Liszt, Berlioz, and Schumann are of unusual interest and importance. The pronounced features of each of the above were discussed by the speaker, showing wherein one was superior to another, and concluding that no single musical setting quite suffices to express all that Goethe has put into the life experiences of his active hero. As an illustration of Gounod's fascinating music, Mr. Stanton sang the Cavatina from Faust.

At this point Mr. Judkins declared the formal part of the program completed, and invited members and guests to continue their social hour begun earlier in the evening. Refreshments of ices and cakes were served; and the general agreement was that the evening had been one of the best in the history of the Bates Round Table.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF BOSTON ALUMNI.

The last Annual Meeting of Bates Graduates living in Boston and its vicinity was held, like its thirty or more predecessors, at "Young's!" By unanimous consent of the ninety or more present it was the best in the history of the Bates Alumni Association of Boston. At an early hour the corridors of the second floor of the hotel were thronged with Bates graduates eagerly greeting one another and launching at once into happy, old-time college memories. At the business meeting, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, '97, whose Senatorial duties at the Maine Capitol did not permit his attendance, was re-elected President, and Richard B. Stanley, Esq., '97, was re-elected Secretary. At 7 P.M. all marched to the large dining-room, completely filling it and even overflowing into the neighboring corners and recesses. The dinner, as always at Young's, was appetizing and satisfying. In the absence of President Milliken, Oren Cheney Boothby, Esq., Bates, '96, presided; and never did man better embody and give expression to the spirit of an occasion. The introductions and the toasts were pithy and appropriate, happily blending fact, fancy, and humor.

The first speaker was President George Colby Chase, and the last, Professor Jonathan Young Stanton, the special guest of the evening. The other speakers were Supt. D. L. Whitmarsh, '84, A. G. Catheron, Esq., 1900, Lucy A. Frost, '88, Principal H. S. Cowell, '75, and H. M. Davis, Esq., 1907.

President Chase announced that the \$50,000 that Andrew Carnegie had required friends of Bates to raise, in order to secure \$50,000 from himself for the erection of a Science Building on the Bates Campus, had practically been pledged; and that ground would be broken for the new building as soon as weather conditions should permit. President Chase recalled the great obligations of Bates to Mr. Carnegie for his repeated recognitions of the College:—his previous gift of \$50,000, bringing as it did an addition of \$150,000 to the permanent fund; his latest, with its assurance of a substantial building for the departments of Physics and Biology and a new Science Fund of \$50,000; and, most important of all, the admission of Bates in 1907, through the action of Dr. Pritchett and the Trustees associated with him, to the priceless benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching—thus setting upon the thorough scholarship and honorable service of Bates the seal of the first educators of our land. President Chase declared that Andrew Carnegie's life would find its interpretation not in his toilsome years of competition and accumulation, but in that serene period in which he saw with a prophet's vision that the true end of living is service to one's fellows—philanthropy guided by the



trained intellect. It was because he saw this great aim embodied in the ideals and the daily life of Bates that he had welcomed and strengthened her as a co-worker.

Superintendent Whitmarsh recalled in serio-comic fashion ludicrous incidents and exciting experiences of his college days—sometimes, it may be feared, drawing upon his imagination for the facts. His tribute to his Bates teachers of thirty years ago was tender and affectionate.

Mr. Catheron, who was a vigorous intercollegiate debater in his student days and who has exemplified the ways in which an active lawyer may contribute to the material and spiritual welfare of his community, pictured clearly the social and civic service open in Lewiston and Auburn to Bates undergraduates and the relation of studies in history, economics, and sociology to efficient work for humanity.

Miss Frost painted life at Bates as it disclosed itself to a Bates woman between '84 and '88—when steam-heat, gas and electric lights, and janitor service were still but a dream, but when student loyalty, good fellowship, and wholesome fun turned the bleak halls into a happy college home.

Toast-master Cheney in introducing Principal Cowell, created much amusement by giving what he averred was the customary speech, word for word, on alumni occasions, of Dr. Palmer, '75. Principal Cowell described his last visit to **Alma Mater** and the bewildering changes wrought during the thirty-five years since his graduation, together with the excitement that his venerable appearance produced among the wonder-struck undergraduates. His tribute in closing to Professor Stanton was eloquent, beautiful, and touching—evoking a tender response from every graduate present.

Harlow M. Davis, Esq., 1907, paid an earnest tribute to the democratic spirit and the simple, caste-free life of Bates, to her ideals of service and her unpretentious devotion to the needs of our common humanity.

Professor Stanton gave one of those wonderful talks that have kindled the imagination, awakened the ambition, stimulated the thought, and enriched the life of every Bates student that ever sat daily at his feet in the class room. It was a gem of utterance—charming in its simplicity, chaste in its pure, scholarly style, and replete with wisdom, philosophy, and quiet hopefulness. Starting with Luther's assurance to his young son that in heaven there are beautiful groves and streams and playgrounds for happy, developing childhood and youth, Professor Stanton rejoiced that in that better land he could still continue his own cherished vocation as a teacher to eager and receptive minds.—While he was speaking the years vanished and all were once more in immediate communion



with the dear teacher to whom every Bates graduate acknowledges his inextinguishable debt of love and gratitude.

Through the untiring and well directed efforts of Secretary Stanley, the meeting was enlivened by Bates songs, old and new, for which he provided printed copies of the music. The words of each song and the music of all save one were by Secretary Stanley. They were sung with an ardor worthy of Alma Mater and of the occasion—all joining under the leadership of a few trained voices—and when in "Hail to thee, dear Alma Mater," the lines were reached,—

"Raise the slogan, send it upward  
Shake the rafters of the room,  
Boom-a-lak-a Boom-a-lak-a  
Boom-a-lak-a Boom Bates Boom,"

the words had an almost literal fulfilment. Mr. Stanley, though a busy lawyer, has, perhaps, done more than any other Bates graduate toward furnishing to her sons and daughters a worthy repertoire of choice and stirring college songs. We quote a part of one stanza of "Where is our Alma Mater dear?"

"Where is our Alma Mater dear?  
Tell us where she may truly be.  
Where'er is known the loyal word,  
Where songs of praise to her are heard,  
There shall she be, there shall she be.  
O Son of Bates! she lives in thee,  
She lives in thee!"

The singing was closed with Horace's beautiful ode, *Integer Vitae*, all joining with a freedom and harmony which gave proof that something of the charm of the old classic survived the fleeting years.

The final hour was spent in greetings and reminiscences—each once more meeting the loved Professor face to face and departing with the benediction of his kindly smile.

### MEETING OF THE STANTON CLUB.

The eleventh annual banquet of the Stanton Club was held on the evening of Feb. 3 at Hotel Atwood in Lewiston. The meeting was well attended and the social hour was much prolonged while all were busy in renewing old friendships and recalling scenes and incidents of Auld Lang Syne. Prof. Stanton was the guest of the club and was greeted with loving enthusiasm by all present. At the banquet D. J. Callahan, Esq., '76, Supt.

of Schools of Lewiston, President of the Club, presided, and Hon. W. H. Judkins, Esq., '80, a former mayor of Lewiston, was Toastmaster. The present Maine Legislature was well represented by Senator C. E. Milliken, '97, and F. A. Morey, '85, Speaker of the House. Mention was made of the fact that two Senators, the Speaker of the House and at least five other members of the House, are graduates of Bates.

The speakers of the evening were Pres. Callahan, Toastmaster Judkins, Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, Speaker Morey, Prof. D. W. Brandelle, Hon. O. B. Clason, a former President of the Maine Senate, Dr. R. A. Parker and Prof. J. Y. Stanton. After a fitting introductory address, President Callahan introduced Toastmaster Judkins who, with a happy blending of wit, wisdom, and eloquence, performed the duties of his arduous office.

An interesting letter was read from President Chase, who was detained by illness. In his absence, Prof. W. H. Hartshorn spoke for the College. After outlining the various changes that had occurred in the College since the Club last met, he dwelt chiefly on the remarkable growth of Bates in the last fifteen years. All present knew that Bates had seen a most healthy growth in the number of her students but few realized how that growth compared with that of other colleges. Prof. Hartshorn gave statistics showing the growth in number of undergraduates in the various New England colleges whose undergraduate departments are similar to that of Bates. The figures are as follows:

|                   | Number of Students |       |       | Approximate Percentage of Growth |       |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
|                   | '93-4              | '03-4 | '08-9 | 93-03                            | 93-08 |
| Amherst           | 427                | 414   | 524   | loss                             | 22    |
| Bates             | 167                | 342   | 439   | 105                              | 163   |
| Boston University | 319                | 530   | 570   | 66                               | 78    |
| Brown             | 563                | 849   | 905   | 50                               | 60    |
| Bowdoin           | 219                | 277   | 348   | 26                               | 59    |
| Colby             | 218                | 235   | 283   | 8                                | 30    |
| Dartmouth         | 355                | 828   | 1107  | 133                              | 240   |
| * Harvard         | 1949               | 2621  | 2405  | 34                               | 23    |
| Middlebury        | 86                 | 113   | 222   | 31                               | 153   |
| Trinity           | 121                | 128   | 212   | 6                                | 75    |
| Tufts             | 208                | 303   | 409   | 45                               | 96    |
| Wesleyan          | 258                | 315   | 318   | 22                               | 62    |
| Williams          | 374                | 417   | 483   | 11                               | 30    |
| * Yale            | 1687               | 2151  | 2226  | 27                               | 32    |
| U. of Vt.         | 234                | 341   | 362   | 46                               | 55    |

\* Collegiate Department

It can be seen that in '93-4 only two of the fifteen institutions presented had fewer undergraduates than Bates. In 1903-4 and 1908-9 seven ranked below Bates in this respect. In percentage of growth, both for ten and fifteen years, Bates ranks second, only Dartmouth outclassing her. Excluding Bates and Dartmouth, the average growth for the decade '93-4—'03-4, was approximately 29 per cent., the growth of Bates 105 per cent. In the same way, for fifteen years, the average growth of the thirteen institutions was approximately 60 per cent., that of Bates 163 per cent.

All present were highly pleased at the excellent record of their College.

Speaker Morey gave an eloquent address, appreciative of the life and character of Prof. Stanton and his inestimable service to Bates College and all who have had the good fortune to sit under his instruction.

Prof. Brandelle spoke for the members of the faculty who have come to Bates from other institutions, showing that the problems of education are much the same wherever found, and that strangers can enter heartily into the life and spirit of Bates.

Mr. Clason spoke highly of the College and gave some reasons that tended to explain its growth. Dr. Parker spoke feelingly of the influence of Prof. Stanton, his great service to the College and his place in the hearts of its graduates.

Prof. Stanton expressed his happiness in being present and greeting so many old friends and ended with solemn words drawn from his own experience of life.

It is needless to say that the meeting was adjourned at a late hour, and all departed feeling a renewed zeal for the College of their choice.

## ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATING.

In the advanced course in debating the students this year made one distinct improvement in breaking away from the former custom of speaking from forensics, or briefs, and in presenting their arguments extemporaneously. They put no less time upon preparation; in fact, they worked out their arguments more carefully, and, moreover, revised them after a conference with the instructor. In presenting their debates thus prepared, they depended, however, upon their mental grasp of the subject and not upon either memorized forensics or notes. The greater earnestness and directness which resulted more than compensated for the additional effort and any falling off in form. Added interest possibly resulted, also, from the fact that the men competed in this course for a position on the debating team. At the conclusion of the course, six men, Pierce and Stordahl of the Senior class, and Chatto, Davis, Lowry and Turner of the Junior class, were selected as the ones from whom the team, or teams, to debate with Clark and the College of the City of New York were to be chosen. Later, when it was found that we had the same side of the question to defend against each college, four (Pierce, Stordahl, Davis, and Turner) were picked for these debates. These four men, three of whom will debate first, are now hard at work preparing for the debate with Clark, March 31. Two of the team which debates with Clark, will also debate with the College of the City of New York, April 28, at New York. Thus two of the men will alternate, one debating against Clark, the other against the New York College.

The course in Sophomore Argumentation occupied less time this year, two terms' work being crowded into one semester. For this reason the students found somewhat more difficulty in preparing their debates. In spite of the shorter time, the debates this year were superior, perhaps, to any we have had for years. In some divisions competition was very keen, making it difficult for the judges to award the prizes. The winners of prizes were: Cash, Carter, Vaughan, Miss Graham, Alley, White; representing respectively each of the six divisions in the order named. The men chosen for the champion debate, which is usually held sometime in April, were selected from the whole class; and, as it happened that several of the best debaters came in one division, some of the champion debaters were not prize winners. Six men, L. Allen, Alley, Cave, Feinberg, Vaughan, White, were selected for the champion debate, and Jewett and Cash as alternates. Besides those awarded prizes or given a position on the champion debate, the following for their excellent work were given honorable mention: Bessey, Davis, Durrell and Miss Huckins. From the



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men who participate in the champion debate the Sophomore team, which is to compete in debate with a team from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Lewiston, May 19th, will be selected.

The real test of the work in argumentation and debating will come later in the three intercollegiate debates. Whether we win or lose those debates, the defeat will not be due to lack of careful preparation or of earnestness on the part of our debaters. It will not, moreover, mean the loss of any of the real benefits that come from intercollegiate debating. The valuable information that comes from the study of important economic and social questions, the skill in planning arguments, the training in self control and in power to meet argument with argument—all these which result from debating as from no other college work, will remain long after the sting of defeat or the exultation of victory has faded into the past.



### PRIZE DIVISIONS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The prize division representing the Sophomore class in public speaking held its annual contest, as usual, last November. The results of the work showed careful and intelligent training on the part of the speakers, and the exercise was of the usual high grade of excellence. The judges awarded the prizes to Floyd O. Mathews, of St. Albans, and to Miss Vera C. Cameron, of Fryeburg.

On Saturday, March 11, the prize division from the Freshman class held its contest and the result was an unusually excellent program. It was generally conceded that seldom, if ever, has a Freshman division excelled that of the present class. The prize for young men was awarded by the judges to James R. Packard of Monmouth, "with honorable mention for all the others;" the prize for young women was given to Miss Marion R. Sanborn of Auburn.

## THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS.

During the past year athletic work at Bates has been both prosperous in itself and encouraging for the future. Particularly has there been a very noticeable development in track athletics. In the dual meet with Colby at Waterville, Bates won handily with the score 80-46, a total that speaks for itself. In the Maine Intercollegiate the showing of Bates was a distinct surprise both to her friends and especially to her opponents. The University of Maine and Colby were both outdistanced, and Bowdoin was uneasy until the last event was settled. The final score was Bowdoin 49; Bates 37; U. of M. 28; and Colby 12.

A relay team was sent to the Boston Athletic Association Meet in Boston, February 11th, to compete against Colby. Our superiority as a team was evident from the crack of the gun to the tape, but the cup was awarded to Colby on the technicality of passing a Colby man on a corner.

An added incitement this year will be the New England Intercollegiate Meet to be held in Brookline, Mass., next May. We were admitted to the New England Association in February.

The officers for this year in the track department are Vaughn S. Blanchard, captain; Albert W. Buck, manager, and Ralph M. Bonney, assistant manager.

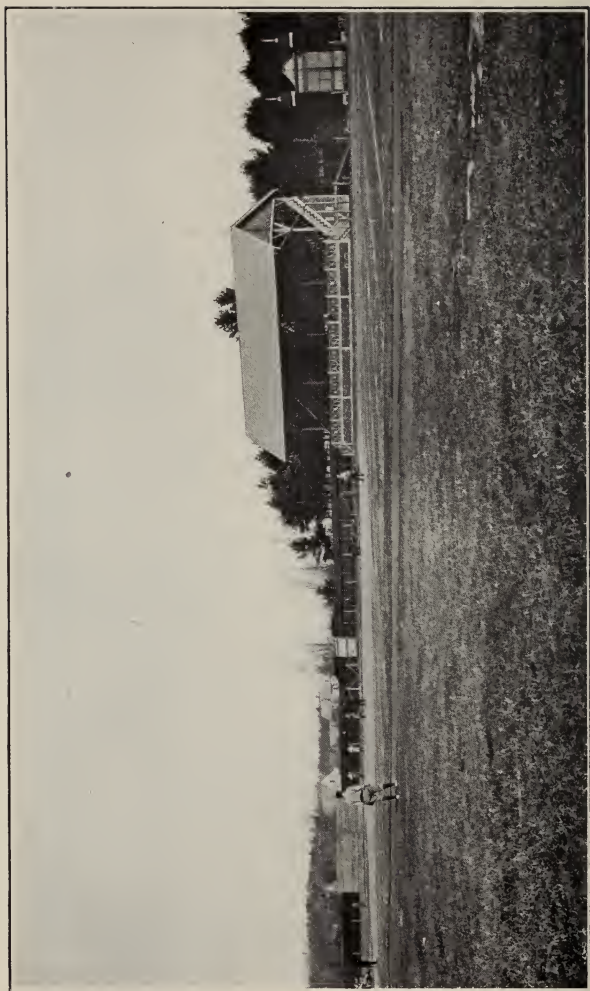
The baseball team started their season with a trip through Massachusetts, playing Exeter, Andover, Tufts and Harvard. We received second place in the Maine league, winning three games from Bowdoin, and one from Colby, while Maine defeated us twice; thereby winning the pennant. The prospect for this spring is bright. Although many vacancies have been made, judging from the work in the cage, they will be satisfactorily filled by new men.

Ernest Griffin has been elected captain; Wallace Preston, manager; Geo. Beard and Geo. Brunner, assistant managers.

The championship in football was left undecided owing to the non-arrangement of a satisfactory date with Colby. We played one game each with Bowdoin and U. of M.; and, although Bowdoin held us to a tie score at Brunswick, the white elephant of Maine went down in a 10-0 defeat on Garcelon Field.

Some inference as to which team was superior can be drawn from the fact that Maine won from Colby and tied Bowdoin, while Bowdoin won over Colby.

A. R. Cole is the captain for the ensuing year; William E. Lovell, manager; H. A. Woodman and J. E. Plumstead, assistant managers.



Garcelon Field

In our annual spring tennis tournament, held at Waterville last year, we finished in third place, again forcing Colby to accept defeat. Massachusetts Agricultural College won from us at Lewiston earlier in the spring. The intercollegiate tournament this year will be held at Brunswick. We shall have a chance to avenge the defeat of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Lewiston again this year. An endeavor is being made at present to secure a trip through Connecticut for the tennis team.

The officers are: Charles Clason, captain; Carl Bly, manager; Abraham Feinberg and Henry Harriman, assistant managers.

The officers of the Bates College Athletic Association are Freeman Clason, president; Jesse J. Lamorey, vice-president; Harry A. Woodman, secretary; Prof. F. A. Knapp, treasurer.

V. S. BLANCHARD, '12.

### THE MUSICAL CLUBS

The Musical Clubs of the College started preparations early in the year, and their efforts have been rewarded by a most successful season. The Clubs were fortunate in having more than forty candidates from which to select.

After several preliminary concerts in Maine, a part of the Christmas recess was spent in an extended tour through New Hampshire and Massachusetts. This trip was successful in every way. The Bates men were most cordially received everywhere. The first concert given in Rochester, New Hampshire, was well attended, and the desire was expressed that Bates favor them again with a concert in the near future. After the concert the men were tendered a reception. In Merrimac, Massachusetts, where the Clubs spent the first Sunday of the trip, they took charge of the evening service in the Baptist Church. The last concert was given in Cohasset, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Masons.

Plans have already been completed for an extended trip through New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, during the Easter recess.

Within the last year Bates has had a Musical Club second to none in New England. Early in the season the Tufts College management asked Bates to unite with them in a joint concert. Bowdoin has also sent communications desiring a concert with our Musical Clubs. It is probable now that the latter concert will be given soon after the clubs return from the Easter trip.

Every man interested in music should be interested in the Musical Clubs. Every Bates man has reason to be proud of the work they have done in representing the College.

Before closing it seems desirable to speak of the future prospects of the Clubs. Communications have been received from some of the large cities of the East, and next year it is hoped that there will be a trip either through the Middle West or through the Atlantic States.

L. SMITH, '12.

### VESPER SERVICES.

During the months of March and April a series of vesper services are being held at 3.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. It is hoped that these services will bring a mental stimulus and intellectual uplift to such students as may desire to spare an hour for such purposes. Fisk Reception Room in Rand Hall was well filled on March fifth when Dr. D. W. Brandelle and Mr. H. B. Stanton gave a song recital. On the afternoon of March twelfth a large number of the young men availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Frank Smith, Bowdoin, 1912. Mr. Smith is a good example of the Christian athlete, and his address was of help and interest to all his auditors. Dr. A. N. Leonard read from Maeterlinck's latest drama on March nineteenth. Plans are being made to hold another recital, and it is probable that other speakers will be Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, Prof. F. D. Tubbs, Senator Carl Milliken, Bates, '97.

### CLASS OF 1915

The next Freshman Class bids fair to be larger and of finer quality than any entering class in the history of Bates. Applications have been received from every county in Maine, from all of the New England states, and from other parts of the country. Many of the best secondary schools of the United States—public and private, in cities and towns—will contribute to the number. One most assuring feature is the coming of the children of Bates graduates and of the schoolmates of students that have already learned to love and honor their College.



## COMMENCEMENT WEEK

June 25-28, 1911

Sunday, 3.30 P.M.—Baccalaureate Sermon by the President in Main Street Church.

Monday, 9.00 A.M., 2.00 P.M.—Examinations for Admission to College in Hathorn Hall.

7.45 P.M.—The Junior Exhibition in Main Street Church.

Tuesday, 7.30 A.M.—Picnic breakfast of the Alumnae Club on Mount David, followed at 9.00 by business meeting in Polymnian Room.—8.00 A.M.—The Annual Meeting of the College Club in Eurosophian Room. 9.00 A.M.—The Annual Meeting of the President and Trustees in Hathorn Hall. The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Club in Polymnian Room. Reunions of Classes of '76, '81, '86, '91, '96, 1901, 1906, at places and hours designated by the class secretaries.

Tuesday, 2.30 P.M.—The Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1911 in College Chapel. 8.00 P.M.—Illumination of College Campus.

Wednesday, 10.00 A.M.—The Forty-fifth Annual Commencement in Main Street Church, followed by the Commencement Dinner in City Hall. 8.00 to 10.30 P.M.—Reception to the Graduating Class and their friends by President and Mrs. Chase in Fiske Room, Rand Hall.

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